

Vulpes vulpes palæstina, subsp. n.

A greyish fox, much greyer than the rufous foxes of Egypt.

The body broadly greyish along the sides, the grey even in some cases extending on the back to the nearly complete suppression of the rufous. Under surface variable, buffy or whitish, with blackish bases to the hairs. Backs of ears deep black. Sides of neck, shoulders, and hips all greyish, the hairs with whitish subterminal rings. Fore legs greyish rufous, varying to fulvous, feet pale fulvous. Hind legs also smoky greyish, the upper surface of the feet buffy, rarely fulvous, their inner sides paler. Tail above buffy washed with blackish, the tip prominently white.

Skull rather smaller than in *V. v. anatolica*, about as in *ægyptiaca*.

Dimensions of the type (measured on the skin) :—

Head and body 610 mm. ; tail 330 ; hind foot 123.

Skull : greatest length 125·5 ; condylo-basal length 123 ; zygomatic breadth 66·3 ; nasals 43·5 ; interorbital breadth 23·2 ; breadth across postorbital processes 31 ; breadth of brain-case 44·5 ; height of brain-case from between bullæ 38 ; palatal length 62 ; length of p^1 on outer edge 12·2 ; combined length of m^1 and m^2 13·5 ; breadth of m^1 11·4.

Hab. Palestine. Type from Ramleh, near Jaffa. Other specimens from Mt. Lebanon.

Type. Adult female. B.M. no. 19. 4. 11. 8. Collected November 1918, and presented by Major Maurice Portal.

The Palestine fox, although it no doubt grades southwards into that of Egypt (*V. v. ægyptiaca*, Somnini), is on the average so very much greyer, especially on the sides and limbs, that it should apparently have a special subspecific name. Besides the specimen from Ramleh sent home by Major Portal, the Museum possesses three others from Mt. Lebanon, presented in 1894 by Mr. Saleem Barooly.

XI.—*Descriptions of Two new Frogs from Brazil.*

By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S., F.Z.S.

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THE frogs here described form part of a collection made by Prof. J. P. Hill, F.R.S., at or near Theresopolis during the Percy Sladen Expedition to Brazil in 1913, and the types have been presented to the British Museum by the Trustees of the Percy Sladen Fund.

Leptodactylus pumilio, sp. n.

Tongue oval, entire. Vomerine teeth in short transverse series close together behind the level of the choanæ. Head as long as broad; snout rounded, scarcely projecting beyond the lower jaw, a little longer than the eye; canthus rostralis obtuse; loreal region very oblique, concave; nostril nearer the tip of the snout than the eye; interorbital space much broader than the upper eyelid; tympanum hidden. Fingers with swollen tips, first a little shorter than second, which is one-half the length of third; subarticular tubercles strong. Toes with the tips dilated into small discs, which are longer than broad; no dermal border; subarticular tubercles moderately large, moderately prominent; two small, feebly prominent metatarsal tubercles. The tibio-tarsal articulation reaches the eye; tibia half the length of head and body, as long as the foot. Skin smooth, shiny. Dark brown above, with ill-defined darker spots on the head and body, and cross-bands on the limbs; brownish white beneath, speckled and vermiculate with dark brown.

From snout to vent 20 mm.

A single female specimen.

In the dilated tips of the toes this small frog is related to *L. hylodactylus*, Cope, *L. discodactylus*, Blgr., *L. pulcher*, Blgr., and *L. mantipus*, Blgr., but differs from all of them in the hidden tympanum.

Hyla hilli, sp. n.

Tongue round, entire and slightly free behind. Vomerine teeth in short U-shaped series on round bases, close together between the rather small choanæ. Head small, a little broader than long, feebly depressed; snout rounded, scarcely projecting beyond the mouth, as long as the orbit; no canthus rostralis; loreal region feebly oblique, slightly concave; nostril nearer the tip of the snout than the eye, which is rather small; interorbital space as broad as the upper eyelid; tympanum very distinct, $\frac{2}{3}$ the diameter of the eye. Fingers rather short, $\frac{1}{3}$ -webbed, the discs moderately large, a little smaller than the tympanum; no distinct rudiment of pollex. Toes rather short, entirely webbed, the discs nearly as large as those of the fingers. The tibio-tarsal articulation reaches the shoulder; heels overlapping when the limbs are folded at right angles to the body; tibia a little less than $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of head and body. Skin smooth above, with a few very small warts on the head; large flat granules on the throat, on the belly, and on the proximal half of the lower surface of the

thighs. Reddish brown above, with dark brown dots and the following principal blackish markings:—a blotch capping the tip of the snout, a curved band from the nostril to the eye, a cross-band between the eyes, a vertical bar below the anterior third of the eye, a temporal band, two oblique bands (one behind the other) on each side of the body, and cross-bands on the limbs; upper lip behind the black vertical bar, flanks, and lower parts white; a black crescent at the axil and another at the groin; back of thighs colourless, black-edged above.

From snout to vent 33 mm.

A single female species.

This frog, remarkable for its very short hind limbs, appears to be related to *H. melanargyrea*, Cope, from Mato Grosso, which differs in the tibio-tarsal articulation reaching the eye, as well as in other respects.

XII.—*Protoscolex latus*, a new "Worm" from Lower Ludlow Beds. By F. A. BATHER, F.R.S.

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THE genus *Protoscolex* was founded by E. O. Ulrich in July 1878 (Journ. Cincinnati Soc. Nat. Hist. i. p. 89). Since the paper is rare, his generic diagnosis may be quoted in full:—

"Body ranging from a medium to a great length, of nearly uniform width throughout its length; body divided transversely by more or less narrow, simple or papillated segments. Anterior and posterior ends obtusely pointed, and, probably because the specimens are fossil, are not distinguishable from each other. No setæ or appendages of any kind."

This was followed by the description of four species—*P. covingtonensis* (the genotype), *P. ornatus*, *P. tenuis*, and *P. simplex*. All were found south of Covington, Kentucky, associated with the polyzoa now known as *Arthrostylus tenuis* (James) and *Arthropora shafferi* (Meek), also with *Serpulites dissolutus*, Billings. The stratum is now referred to the Economy formation in the Eden series, that is, Lower Cincinnati, just above the horizon of the Utica shale.

One other species has since been described, namely, *P. magnus*, by Miller and Faber in July 1892 (*op. cit.* xv. p. 83). This was found in the Fulton formation of the Eden series, corresponding to Utica shale, in Cincinnati.